

Bani-Sadr: Iran must oust regime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (R) — Exiled former Iranian President Abol-Hassan Bani-Sadr said today his country must oust revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and turn to the West for help in solving its economic problems. In a U.S. television interview, Mr. Bani-Sadr held out the possibility of improving ties with Washington "if the United States accepts a free Iran." He said Iran had suffered from the actions of Khomeini supporters who seized U.S. diplomats in 1979 and held them hostage for 444 days before freeing them a year ago today. "If the United States accepts a free Iran, then the entire situation will change and our relations... can be improved," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

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Jordan, CAEU to help Gaza farmers

JORDAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Jordan and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) have promised to exert efforts towards marketing Gaza Strip's citrus fruit crop, according to the Arabic daily Al-Quds which is published in Jerusalem. The paper said that Jordan will take up the issue at the council's meeting in Tunis next month. According to the paper's Jordanian company had concluded contracts with a number of Arab states for the sale of 100,000 tonnes of oranges and tangerines grown in the Gaza Strip. The company has already purchased this quantity for JD 127 a tonne, the paper said.

Al Quds said that the Gaza Strip farmers still suffer from Israeli marketing restrictions imposed on them. Due to these restrictions, farmers were able to export only 15,000 tonnes out of 40,000 tonnes of fruit produced this season, the paper said.

Iran executes 12

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Twelve members of the radical People's Mujahedin organisation were executed in the eastern Iranian city of Mashhad on Sunday, Tehran radio said today. The radio said the 12 were found guilty by a revolutionary court of armed uprising against the Islamic republic. More than 2,200 people, mainly leftists, have been executed in Iran since last June when the authorities began a campaign to root out political opponents.

Former Israeli envoy promoted

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Eliahu Ben-Eliassar, Israel's former ambassador to Egypt, was elected chairman of the Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday. Mr. Ben-Eliassar was elected to the post to replace Moshe Arens who becomes ambassador to the United States. After serving as Israel's first ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Ben-Eliassar returned to Israel after one year to run for the Israeli parliament in last year's elections.

Japan increases aid to Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Japanese Minister of Finance Michio Watanabe says his country has allocated \$200 million in economic assistance to Egypt for this fiscal year — a 23 percent increase over 1981. Despite the budgetary difficulties Japan is facing we have decided to increase our aid to Egypt," Mr. Watanabe told reporters yesterday, explaining that relations with Egypt, both political and economic, were of great importance to Japan. Mr. Watanabe met with Mr. Mubarak before his talks with Egypt's ministers of economy and finance.

Cheysson to visit UAE in February

ABU DHABI, Jan. 20 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will pay a two-day visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) from Feb. 21, the Emirates news agency reported today. Mr. Cheysson was expected to discuss bilateral ties, Middle East developments and world issues of common interest, it said. The French minister had been scheduled to visit the UAE and Kuwait earlier this month, but the tour was postponed after the military crackdown in Poland.

Zia visits Romania

BUCHAREST, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Pakistan's President Zia Ul Haq arrived here today for a two-day official visit at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Afghanistan and bilateral economic relations were expected to be major topics in Zia's talks with Romanian officials.

Hassan, Carrington hold talks in London

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received here today British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

They discussed the Middle East issue and Jordanian-British relations.

Prince Hassan later received British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd and former British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Jordan's Ambassador to United Kingdom Ibram Izzeddin attended these meetings.

Prince Hassan spoke last night about moderation and extremism in his lecture he delivered at a dinner given in his honour by the Royal Society for Asian Affairs in London.

Prince Hassan outlined the basic principles which Jordan supports for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. He also called for the recognition of the social, cultural, economic and political rights of the Palestinian people in determining their own future in their homeland. The Arabs, he said, regard Israel as the major

source of threat to stability and peace in the region.

In another lecture to the Arab bankers union, Prince Hassan said it is essential that Arab funds be employed for the development of Arab countries if Arab integration is to be achieved.

The Arab banking system at present faces a serious shortage of skilled manpower, and the human element is essential in the business. Prince Hassan said.

He called on Arab banks to work out intensive training programmes and give more attention to the needs of the Arab world.

On the North-South dialogue, Prince Hassan said there should be new bridges of cooperation between northern and southern hemispheres, and all nations should work towards achieving the goals of this dialogue.

"If I am to define our role at present, I can say that it is one that forms a link between the past, with all its spiritual and material wealth, and the future with its numerous opportunities for progress, spiritually and materially," Prince Hassan said.



U.S. Senator Charles Percy, left, talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in Baabda Presidential Palace Wednesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Percy concludes Mideast tour, heads for talks with Carrington

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy concluded a marathon tour of the Middle East today and headed for London to meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The Illinois Republican arrived here from the Syrian capital yesterday and held a flurry of conferences with government leaders as well as Muslim and Christian politicians in Lebanon, the 12th nation he visited in a 25-day Middle East tour.

"American sympathy and support for the Lebanese are especially strong because of Lebanon's status as an independent democracy based on the same freedoms and ideals the United States prizes and our admiration for the quality of the Lebanese people," Sen. Percy said.

Sen. Percy met with Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and then with Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan at the Baabda Presidential Palace, eight kilometres east of Beirut.

He later moved to the nearby residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon where he met former President Camille Chamoun. Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Falange Party and rightist militia leader Bashir Gemayel. The Falange Party fielded the largest rightist militia in Lebanon's civil war against an alliance of Palestinians and lefists.

Sen. Percy had earlier met with former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, who represents Lebanon's Sunni Muslims.

The senator had ruled out the possibility of a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Sen. Percy began his Middle East trip with Israel on Dec. 27. He then visited Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait before flying to Syria and then to Lebanon.

He said he would make a brief stop in London "to meet with British officials and tomorrow discuss with them what we can do together to help solve the problems of the Middle East." He said he would meet with Lord Carrington before heading for home.

Meanwhile, editorials in the Arab press were not very enthusiastic over Sen. Percy's tour and the United Arab Emirates newspaper, Al Ittihad, said "Senator Percy was deliberately vague and evasive and was paying us lip service only."

The newspaper defied Sen. Percy to "repeat what he said about the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian state before the Foreign Relations Committee which he heads..." Excerpts of the editorials were carried by the Kuwaiti news agency.

Begin conveys to Reagan fears about recent Egyptian attitudes

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has told President Reagan recent Egyptian statements contradict the Camp David Middle East accords, government officials said today.

Mr. Begin expressed concern about the Egyptian statements in a letter to President Reagan yesterday.

The letter referred to statements by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and his deputy, Boutros Ghali, as well as articles in Egypt's semi-official press.

These remarks spoke of self-determination for the Palestinians

and East Jerusalem as part of proposed Palestinian autonomy, the officials said.

"If Egyptian officials have returned to positions they pronounced before the (U.S.-Egypt-Israel) Camp David accords of September 1978 what can be expect in April (after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai)?"

Mr. Begin asked President Reagan, according to the officials.

Referring to the situation on Israel's border with Lebanon, Mr. Begin told Mr. Reagan that, as long as diplomatic efforts continued over the missile crisis in Lebanon, Israel would not resort

to force unless provoked.

Mr. Begin said Israel had shown maximum restraint over the introduction of Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

He pledged that Israel would complete its withdrawal from the occupied Sinai on schedule in April, the officials said.

Hardline Israeli nationalists opposed to the withdrawal have threatened to prevent its implementation.

Mr. Begin's letter was "friendly and warm" and referred to the special relationship between the two countries, the officials said.

Reagan voices hope on 'autonomy', warns of further actions on Poland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — President Ronald Reagan, at a White House news conference last night voiced his hope that Egypt and Israel will agree on a plan on how to proceed with West Bank-Gaza Strip "autonomy" for Palestinians by April 25, the date Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai is scheduled to be completed.

He said there is "no question" about the autonomy issue being "the toughest problem" facing Israeli and Egyptian negotiators attempting to implement that next step in the Camp David process.

Noting that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had just concluded a fact-finding mission to the Middle East, Mr. Reagan suggested Mr. Haig may return to the area in the near future. Although he rejected the concept of setting a deadline for resolution of the autonomy issue, Mr. Reagan acknowledged the desirability of obtaining agreement before Israel withdraws from the last segment of the Sinai desert to Egypt in April.

Mr. Reagan told a questioner he believes the sanctions he imposed last month in an effort to "get the repressive steps moderated" have made an "impression on the regime." He said he has had a lengthy communication from Pope John Paul and asserted he has the Roman Catholic Pontiff's approval for U.S. steps thus far taken.

Referring to Washington's demand that the Jaruzelski regime release detainees, lift martial law and resume a dialogue among the church, the regime and Solidarity, the president added, "we are not going to wait forever. We have

other steps we can take."

Mr. Reagan's session with reporters ranged widely over domestic and economic matters, including his feelings about racial discrimination and economic opportunity for blacks.

He told a questioner his plans to radically increase defence spending are necessary because the American military establishment had been allowed to deteriorate in recent years.

"We are engaged," he said. "in re-building something that had been allowed to deteriorate very badly in recent years. We are way behind where we should be."

Answering questions about an administration attempt to stem news leaks concerning foreign policy or national security issues, Mr. Reagan noted he is merely "abiding by the law," which forbids unauthorized disclosure of classified data. He said his new national security affairs adviser, William P. Clark, is drawing up guidelines for contacts between reporters and administration officials who handle classified data.

On economic matters, Mr. Reagan said he felt his programme will bring down the unemployment rate which is currently at 8.9 percent.

Israelis sentence 4 Gazans

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Four Gaza Strip Arabs were sentenced yesterday for several attacks on civilian targets, a military spokesman claimed. "The four were convicted of various murders claimed during a year-long wave of killings of persons suspected of collaborating with Israeli authorities. They also were charged with throwing grenades at Israeli vehicles and Gaza public places and with being found with several weapons, including Israeli Uzi machine guns, pistols and Israeli and Russian grenades," the spokesman further claimed. The Gaza military court sentenced three of the Arabs — Sharif Mahmoud Husseini Al Sharifi, 22, Mohammad Tawfiq Abdallah Mohammad Al Mabhouh, 26, and Fathi Mohammad Ibrahim Shmeli, 23 — to 20 years imprisonment.

Linowitz sees hope for accord on 'autonomy'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — U.S. diplomat Sol Linowitz, carrying a message from the Egyptian leadership, began a round of private talks in Israel today on the stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations.

Mr. Linowitz, a special adviser to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, told reporters after meeting Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that he saw some limited movement in Egyptian and Israeli positions since he left his post as special ambassador to the Middle East in 1980. He said he believed an agreement was possible.

Though Mr. Linowitz was said to be on a private visit with his two daughters, he was the third U.S. diplomat to tour the Middle East seeking progress in the talks on Palestinian self-rule, signalling a major American drive to break the deadlock.

"There are no insoluble problems here," Mr. Linowitz said. "There have been some minor changes of positions. I have always thought an agreement was possible. I continue to believe it."

He later met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and delivered a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, whom he said was heading for home.

Meanwhile, editorials in the Arab press were not very enthusiastic over Sen. Percy's tour and the United Arab Emirates newspaper, Al Ittihad, said "Senator Percy was deliberately vague and evasive and was paying us lip service only."

The newspaper defied Sen. Percy to "repeat what he said about the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian state before the Foreign Relations Committee which he heads..." Excerpts of the editorials were carried by the Kuwaiti news agency.

The negotiations are aimed at setting up limited self-rule for the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They were

Mubarak to visit U.K., may also go to Israel

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt at the same time had told Israel that, if it exploited the visit to carry out an action similar to its bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant last June, would have an adverse effect on normal relations between both countries.

Israel's raid on the Iraqi plant took place following a meeting at the Red Sea port of Sharm El Sheikh between the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

The magazine said Egypt had told Israel and the United States that Mr. Mubarak's visit would be made to speed the process of bringing relations between the two countries back to normal.

Mr. Mubarak said that Egypt at the same time had told Israel that, if it exploited the visit to carry out an action similar to its bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant last June, would have an adverse effect on normal relations between both countries.

President Mubarak is also expected to make his first visit to Israel in the last week of February, the Cairo weekly magazine Al Masa said today.

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Mr. Mubarak's visit will be the fourth stop on a five-nation tour which will take President Mubarak also to Italy, France, the United States and West Germany.

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U.N. says Israeli army holds unusual exercises

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Israeli forces held unusually intensive exercises with tanks and mortar weapons in southern Lebanon overnight, a spokesman for U.N. peacekeeping forces in the area said today.

But an Israeli military spokesman denied the report from United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel said that Israeli troops had shot 40,000 rounds of small arms fire during all-night exercises in the right-wing militia enclave villages of Yarina and Marouanahine, 14 and 22 kms east of UNIFIL headquarters at Naqura.

Mr. Goksel said Israeli forces had been exercising in the border enclave of their militia allies for several weeks but that the overnight manoeuvres had been "more concentrated and intensive" than in the past.

A U.S. sponsored ceasefire ended fighting last July between Palestinian forces in Lebanon and Israel, supported by the right-wing militia forces.

Israel has charged the Palestinians with violating the ceasefire by building up their arms supplies in Lebanon.

Israel yesterday confirmed its warplanes flew over Lebanon but denied reports from Beirut that Palestinian and Syrian had fired on the planes.

Turkey 'to remain in Europe'

NATIONAL

Ministers discuss relations with envoys

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received separately in his office today the ambassadors of North Yemen and South Korea, Mr. Abdullah Ali Al Dabb and Mr. Iai Sung Kim.

Earlier, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Minister of Transport Ali Suleiman received separately in his office the ambassadors of Bahrain and Sweden to Jordan Mr. Abdullah Al Hussein and Mr. Sten Stromholm. They discussed Jordan's cooperation with the two countries in transport affairs.

The two ambassadors later discussed their countries' cooperation with Jordan in postal and telephone services at separate meetings with Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben.

Mr. Hussein expressed his country's willingness to develop means of communication between Bahrain and Jordan. Mr. Stromholm talked about ways of further developing technical cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting with the Swedish ambassador was attended by Tel-

ecommunications Corporation Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail.

Meeting set to discuss environment

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — A meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) on Sunday to discuss national environmental issues.

Several working papers will be submitted to the meeting, dealing with such subjects as afforestation in Jordan, regional planning, health, environmental protection and environmental projects carried out in Jordan so far.

Representatives of the ministries of tourism and antiquities; municipal and rural affairs and the environment; information; health, and education, as well as the RSCN, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, will take part in the meeting.

Anani starts four-state Gulf tour

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (J.T.) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani left Amman this evening for a tour which will take him to Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

His two-week tour is aimed at strengthening Jordan's relations with these Arab states in labour affairs, and at organising labour emigration and the employment of Jordanian workers in these four Arab states.

Dr. Anani will also explore these countries' need of Jordanian experience in vocational training and social security.

Dr. Anani told the Jordan Times he would discuss with officials in the Gulf countries agreements to control the movement of skilled labour out of Jordan; but he stressed that such agreements were "not high" on his agenda.

The minister is accompanied by a three-man delegation.

USC president renews contacts

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 20 — A delegation from the University of Southern California (USC), headed by USC President James Zumberge, visited the University of Jordan today and met with University of Jordan President Abdul

Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Zumberge, who is here till Saturday, told the Jordan Times that the purpose of his visit to Jordan is twofold: to acquaint himself with the educational system in the Middle East and to re-establish contact with Arab USC graduates. He said that his visit to Jordan is part of a tour which also took him

to Jeddah, Riyadh, Dhahran, Bahrain and Kuwait. During his visits he met with the presidents of several universities to discuss cooperation with USC.

Over the years, Dr. Zumberge said, USC has established a tradition of offering education to many young Arab men and women. The university has the largest international student body in the United States, comprising some 3,000 students from over 100 countries, he added.

Approximately 900 Arab students are at present enrolled in undergraduate and post-graduate studies at USC, he said. Most of the Jordanian students at USC tend to specialise in public administration and economics. One notable Jordanian USC graduate is Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber, who accompanied Dr. Zumberge's group today.

USC, Dr. Zumberge said, is interested in having a large international student community because it believes that "education is universal," and that the presence of a large number of foreign students "adds a new cultural dimension" to the university's atmosphere.

Dr. Zumberge will have dinner with Jordanian USC graduates this evening and will convey the university's greetings to them. He believes that by relating their own experiences of study at USC to others in Jordan, they have interested a large number of potential students in taking up studies at the university — a possibility which he said he was interested in exploring.

According to the district's agriculture director, Mr. Irfan Rawhi, 103,000 tree-saplings have been planted in Azraq, Al Duleil, Al Hallabat in the course of the district's Arbor Day celebrations.

Students, municipalities, private and public institutions, as well as the armed forces, took part in the planting of trees, he said.

New supply directorate to be set up on Saturday

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply plans to open on Saturday a directorate of supply to be headquartered in Jabal Hussein, according to the ministry's Under-Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

He said that the directorate, whose offices would be functioning in the former Amman Governorate headquarters, would take some of the administrative burden off the ministry's shoulders. It will be charged with distributing food supplies, and will also take over the control of the quality and prices of various goods and commodities in Amman Government.

Dealer sentenced as police study drug problem

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — A Nigerian national, Mrs. Rabiatullah Adam Singh, has been sentenced by the military court to five years in prison and the payment of a JD 500 fine for trafficking in marijuana. The dangerous drug has been confiscated. The military governor today endorsed the sentence.

Meanwhile, a three-week course on ways of combating narcotics abuse ended at the police training college here today. Twenty-one non-commissioned officers heard lectures on the effects of drugs on society, and ways to stamp out drug trafficking.

Another three-week course, on public relations and information, ended at the college today. The participants were 24 non-commissioned faculty members.

New Swiss ambassador calls on foreign minister

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (J.T.) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received in his office this morning Mr. Andre-Louis Vallon, ambassador designate of the Swiss Confederation to the Hashemite Royal Court, who handed over to the minister a copy of his credentials.

Mr. Vallon was born in Lausanne in 1930. He made his uni-



Andre-Louis Vallon

versity studies at the University of Berne, where he graduated with a master's degree in social and economic sciences. He also studied at the High International Schools of Fribourg and Geneva.

Mr. Vallon entered the Swiss diplomatic service in 1961. He served in the Swiss diplomatic missions in Cologne, Bonn, Lima and Algiers. His last position was deputy head of the Division of Europe and North America at the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Berne. He was mainly dealing with multilateral problems.

Mr. Vallon declared that he is very happy to come to Jordan, and very much looks forward to working to foster and reinforce the friendly relations that already exist between Jordan and Switzerland.

Mr. Vallon will also be a non-resident ambassador to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

Ambassador Vallon is married and the father of two children.

Tunisia, Pakistan set days of Islamic holy places

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Nov. 1, 1982 will be observed throughout Pakistan as the day of Islamic religious places in occupied Palestine, according to a cable received by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Sharif from his Pakistani counterpart, Mr. Nuhub Mohammad 'Abbas.

Mr. Sharif said that a similar cable had been received from Mr. Mustafa Kamal Al Tarzi, director of religious affairs in Tunisia. It said that all mosque preachers in Tunisia will speak about Israel's arbitrary measures, and will expose the Zionist design to obliterate the Arab and Islamic heritage in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Sharif had sent cables and messages to all ministers of religious affairs in Arab and Islamic nations, and to all Islamic and international organisations, requesting them to assign a day for remembrance of the holy places and expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Zarqa development projects proceed with international aid

ZARQA, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Final plans have been prepared for the building of sewers in Ruseifa and Zarqa following agreements with a number of Arab and international funds to finance the project during this year, Zarqa Mayor Saleem Al Ghuweiri said last night.

Speaking about Zarqa Municipality's achievements over the past three years, Mr. Ghuweiri said that the Arab Cities Organisation has agreed to grant Zarqa a loan to finance the first phase of a handicraft zone in the city, and negotiations are underway for a World Bank loan to finance the second phase.

Mr. Ghuweiri, speaking at a public meeting in the city's chamber of commerce, said that a water station and a water tower were built at 'Awajah in Zarqa District in the past three years.

Correction

A news item in Wednesday's Jordan Times, concerning a visit by the Romanian ambassador in Amman to Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, incorrectly identified the ambassador as Vasile Gandila: the envoy's correct name is Andrei Cervenovic.

The Jordan Times regrets the error.

The municipality has signed contracts to purchase five new garbage trucks to keep the streets clean, which are to be delivered during the coming summer, Mr. Ghuweiri said.

Another project, he said, is the asphalting of the town's streets, which is still to be carried out at a cost of JD 170,000.

Zarqa District tree festival picks up pace

ZARQA, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Nearly 380 dunums of land in Ruseifa will be planted with forest trees on Jan. 27, according to Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah.

He said that land around the Schneller refugee camp and the phosphate mines in Ruseifa will be planted with popular and cinchona trees, because these species are known for their ability to absorb water.

According to the district's agriculture director, Mr. Irfan Rawhi, 103,000 tree-saplings have been planted in Azraq, Al Duleil, Al Hallabat in the course of the district's Arbor Day celebrations.

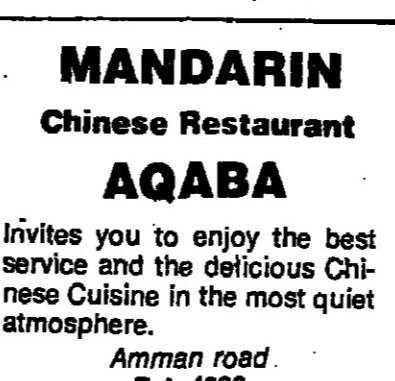
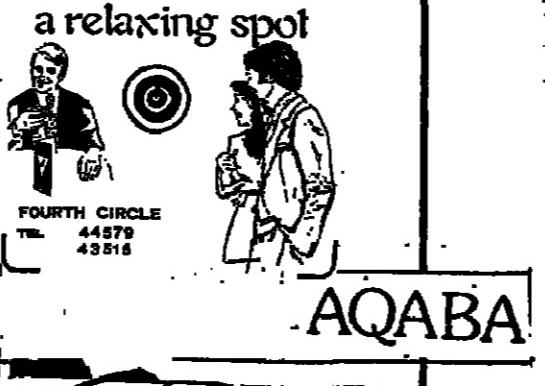
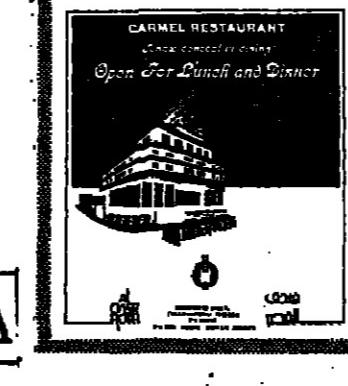
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JORDAN MARKETPLACE

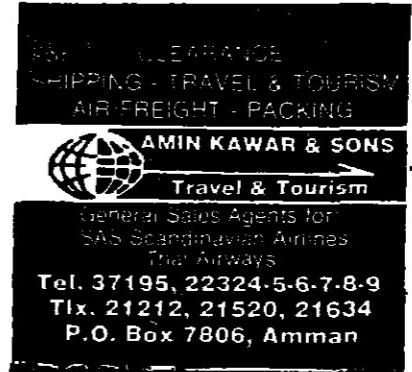
RESTAURANTS & BARS



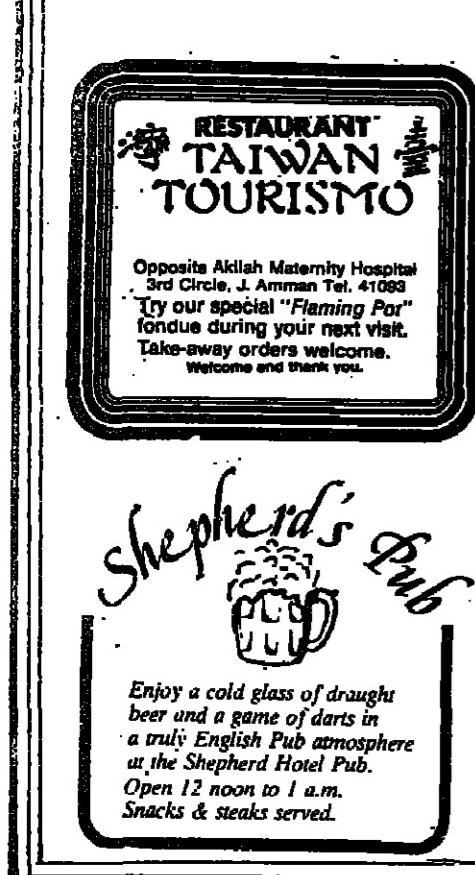
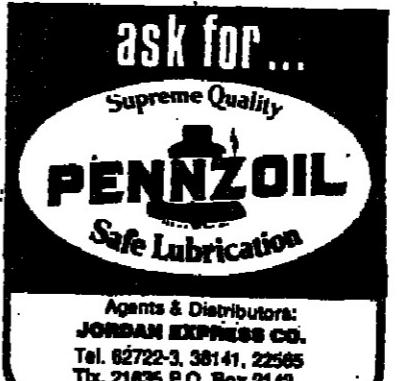
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JOHNSON

Despite repeal in 1976

Bedouin laws still live on

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

THE BEDOUIN lifestyle in Jordan is rapidly giving way to sedentary village and city life as government efforts to settle the bedouins successfully continue. This may lead many people to the erroneous conclusion that the bedouin identity, with its concomitant values and moral codes, are being slowly, but systematically and relentlessly eroded to be replaced by a new set of Western values that are seen to constitute the modern Jordanian identity.

Fair from being relegated into oblivion, bedouin morals form a very substantial part of the contemporary Jordanian identity, according to Lt.-Col. Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi, a bedouin officer with the Public Security Directorate, who is currently working on a Ph.D. in anthropology at St. John's College, Cambridge. He told the Jordanian Times that the bedouin way of life is indeed being replaced by a more settled lifestyle and that many bedouin practices and customs have indeed become extinct, while others have been developed to be integrated into the Jordanian society.

But, Col. Abbadi believes that the bulk of bedouin morals, values and customs has been internalised within the contemporary Jordanian identity. He firmly believes that today's collective Jordanian identity is based on the bedouin identity that prevailed in Jordan when it was established as the Emirate of Trans-Jordan in 1921. So strong has the bedouin influence been, Col. Abbadi said, that other communities which subsequently came together to form the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan imbibed bedouin values and gradually began to regard them as their own. These values, he says, live on today and permeate Jordanian society in towns and villages, often as effectively as the official state laws.

To substantiate his argument, Col. Abbadi referred to the fact that although the bedouin control laws, enacted by the state in 1924, were officially repealed in 1976, they are still unofficially, but very effectively, operative alongside the official law, often reinforcing it.

Col. Abbadi is an authority on bedouin customary laws and traditions and customs. He was born in 1945 of bedouin stock in the village of Swaysah in the central Jordanian governorate of Balqa. He proudly recalled his bedouin childhood and upbringing, speaking with the charm and frankness so characteristic of bedouins. He received his elementary school education at the nearby village of Bassah, his preparatory school education at Wadi Seer and his secondary school education in Amman.

Since his earliest school days, Col. Abbadi has been deeply interested in bedouin customs, as well as the habits and traditions of other cultures. As a schoolboy, he avidly read any material he found available on bedouin and foreign culture and was also a keen observer of the bedouin customs surrounding him, he recalled.

By virtue of his bedouin mentality, he was very attracted to military discipline, so he joined the police as a cadet in 1965. A career with the police, he felt, would also enable him "to serve and defend" his country. On graduation from the Police Academy in 1967, he joined the police force. His intense yearning for academic achievement was not yet satisfied and he studied geography by correspondence while working with

the strongest sense of commitment that most Jordanian individuals feel stems from their sense of belonging to their society. Accordingly, they are very attached to long-standing social systems, such as the bedouin customary laws, which provide them with a socially acceptable code with which to regulate their social behaviour and relations. Hence, although official Jordanian laws do not openly recognise bedouin customary laws, the latter, in practice, are considered by judges as a means of contributing to the implementation of official court procedures. Thus, according to Col. Abbadi, when two parties in litigation arrive at a conciliation based on the bedouin law and social system, the official court would be more willing to allow the guilty party to be freed on bail and would also allow the final sentence to be minimal. Col. Abbadi points out that even when the state court may deem a case ended, the two parties will not consider this so until they have arrived at a conciliation in accordance with the bedouin customary laws.

Col. Abbadi attributes the continued credence that bedouin customary laws enjoy in many parts of the kingdom to the fact that official courts and other legal centres are limited to certain areas, whereas the bedouin customary laws are part of an all-pervasive and ancient social system. More importantly, all Jordanians of bedouin origin consider their customary laws as part of their heritage. They are fiercely proud of this heritage because they feel that it symbolises their bedouin identity. Abandoning bedouin customary laws by any bedouin would constitute nothing less than an act of prodigality.

When the bedouin customary laws were repealed in 1976, the bedouins faced a dilemma. They knew that rejection of the state laws in favour of their own would constitute disloyalty to the state, while abandonment of their own laws would constitute a rejection of their own heritage and identity. They have been able to solve their dilemma by arriving at a happy compromise, whereby they flock to the official courts to settle disputes legally, but use their own customary laws to settle the concomitant social complications arising from the dispute. Although official court records will not refer to procedures necessitated by bedouin customary laws, the

individual's conduct has failed to meet the minimally acceptable criteria of behaviour.

Interestingly enough, violation of the line of acceptability is not always a punishable act, and may often be rewarded if it is the result of a "positive" act that benefits the community. For example, a man who exceeds the line of acceptability by taking on a large number of enemies single-handed to defend his tribe is considered to have shown extraordinary courage and to have risked his life for his tribe. So widely is his courage acclaimed that any unmarried bedouin woman is granted the right to declare her wish to marry him. If he agrees to the marriage, then it can take place that very evening, and the woman's immediate family forfeit the right to object, while her paternal cousins, who would have ordinarily been entitled to marry her irrespective of her own personal wishes, no longer enjoy such a prerogative.

There are ways however, in which the line of accepted behaviour can be exceeded in a negative way, which is often punishable in the most extreme of fashions. An example of such a violation would be for a man coming from a socially despised group asking for the hand in marriage of a woman coming from an honoured community. The man would be considered to have exceeded his limits, and his transgression could be punishable by death.

Col. Abbadi also gave examples of cases where behaviour falls short of the line of acceptability. A man who escapes from battle out of fear, rather than for tactical reasons, is considered to have violated the line of acceptability in a "downward way." He has not lived up to what was expected of him. If he is married, his wife, or his father-in-law are entitled to annul the marriage. The term *mishmis* will be applied to him to denote that he has lost all his tribal rights and privileges and has become a despised individual. If, however, he manages to prove his courage in battle by some extraordinary act of bravery — an act that would exceed the line of acceptability in a positive way — his former rights and privileges will be restored.

Col. Abbadi has also found that the line of acceptability is a norm that is invaluable in preserving stability within bedouin society. Justice cannot prevail until any imbalance that has been caused by



Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi

a violation is restored in such a way as to return all parties to the line of acceptability. Hence, the verdicts of a bedouin judge must satisfy all the parties concerned if they are to be considered just.

This is so, in Col. Abbadi's opinion, because the most important social link binding bedouin society together is that of extended kinship. Conciliation and satisfaction of all parties concerned is essential to preserve this link. Accordingly,

Col. Abbadi feels that bedouin justice is very flexible and differs from situation to situation. It is slowly implemented and modified by the dictates of bedouin social customs until the line of equilibrium is once again arrived at, and only then is it considered that justice has been achieved. Explaining this concept, Col. Abbadi said that a bedouin judge will sentence a culprit, who has exceeded the line of acceptability, to the most extreme form of punishment. Bedouin customary procedures then take their course and mediators begin to beg the injured party for forgiveness and leniency. Through successive acts of mediation, the judge, the head of the tribe and the injured party, all gradually mitigate the sentence until it becomes minimal. This process restores both the culprit and the injured party to the line of acceptability. The culprit, who has exceeded his limits, is cut down to size once again through the humiliation of having to beg for mitigation of the sentence, while the injured person's status, which has suffered a degradation, is once more raised to the acceptable level by having the privilege of being forgiven.

Col. Abbadi has also found that the line of acceptability is a norm that is invaluable in preserving stability within bedouin society. Justice cannot prevail until any imbalance that has been caused by

the police, obtaining a bachelor's degree from the Arab University of Beirut with honours in 1970.

Impelled by his insatiable hunger for more learning, he obtained two diplomas in Islamic studies from the Islamic Institution in Cairo in 1971 and 1972. He then launched his career as a post-graduate scholar and obtained a master's degree with honours from the same institution in 1978.

Two years later, Col. Abbadi was given the chance to take up scholarly work in the field that was his heart's desire and that had fascinated him since his earliest childhood. He was accepted by the Faculty of Anthropology and Archaeology at Cambridge, where he is now working on a thesis entitled *Nomadic Justice: Legislation and Judicial Processes Among the Trans-Jordanian Nomads From 1921-1976*.

Col. Abbadi's thesis is, by no means his first scholarly study of Jordanian bedouin customs. Life is indeed being replaced by a more settled lifestyle and that many bedouin practices and customs have indeed become extinct, while others have been developed to be integrated into the Jordanian society.

Jordan's bedouins are rapidly settling in towns and villages, but does that

also mean the bedouins are losing their identity?



Three volumes of a ten-part series entitled *Who Are the Bedouins* have already been published in Arabic. The first of these volumes, *The Bedouin Woman*, was published in 1973 and has run out of print. The second bears the title *Bedouine Morals and Merits* and was published in 1976. The most recent work was published in 1979 and is entitled *Bedouin Ceremonial Occasions*. Once the series is completed, it will serve as an encyclopaedia on the bedouins in Jordan, Col. Abbadi said. The three books indeed attest to his encyclopaedic knowledge of bedouin customs, values, poetry and history, all of which are richly drawn upon and cited in the books from first-hand field experience.

The meticulous academician is also a creative writer. Besides writing classical Arabic and Bedouin poetry, he has written two television series depicting bedouin life: *Wadha and Ibn Ajlan* and *The Desert Hawks*.

Col. Abbadi's doctoral thesis is based on rigorous field work and case studies among the bedouins in Jordan to examine and determine where the line of acceptability lay for each case, how it was violated and the manner in which the violation was dealt with. He has found that the line of acceptability may be violated upwards (i.e. an individual's conduct may exceed the socially acceptable norm) or downwards, in which case an indi-

judge will take them into consideration when pronouncing his sentence, so that the two systems actually reinforce each other.

Col. Abbadi has based his thesis on a central concept which he refers to as the "line of acceptability". He holds that the customs which govern the bedouin way of life, together with bedouin legislative and judicial processes, are based, shaped and determined by a line of acceptability, which must be preserved if order and stability are to prevail in bedouin society. He defines this social line of acceptability as a limit which groups and individuals cannot violate in their behaviour without being penalised. It is a well-defined norm of conduct that the individual's conduct must not exceed or fall short of.

The thesis takes a series of case studies which Col. Abbadi conducted among the bedouins in Jordan to examine and determine where the line of acceptability lay for each case, how it was violated and the manner in which the violation was dealt with. He has found that the line of acceptability may be violated upwards (i.e. an individual's conduct may exceed the socially acceptable norm) or downwards, in which case an indi-

American professor to lecture on U.S. higher education system

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Kenneth Lindner, secretary of administration and finance for the state of Wisconsin, as well as chancellor emeritus and professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, will be visiting Jordan from Jan. 24-27. He will be talking at the University of Jordan on educational innovations in the USA, and will lecture Jan. 25 at the American Centre on U.S. Accrediting Agencies, Vocational Education and Community College Concepts.

Dr. Lindner, who has been actively involved in American education for more than 30 years,

thinks the United States has an excellent programme of advanced education and that it should be shared, even more than it is today, with students from other nations.

There now are thousands of

foreign students receiving an education in the United States, and Dr. Lindner sees this as a benefit to all concerned: the students, the universities, the nations the students come from and the nation the students come to. "We've got a wide array of universities with expertise in almost every field imaginable," he says. "Everybody should benefit from this."

Dr. Lindner said he deems public administration "a very, very important field of study for students from developing countries. As these countries bureaucracies begin to grow, the American-educated students will provide the people needed to meet the needs."

Dr. Lindner also considers engineering, agriculture, business administration, accounting and health education to be especially important to students from developing countries.

And at the same time, the United States must maintain high quality programmes. Dr. Lindner said, so that countries which send their young people to the United States for an advanced education can be assured that when the students return they will be able to contribute to their own society.

Dr. Lindner, 59, holds a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Iowa. He taught at the University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin, becoming professor of chemistry and director of the Nuclear Radiation Centre in 1966. He became head of academic affairs for the regents of state universities in 1967, and served as president and chancellor of the University of Wisconsin from 1971 to 1978.

Since 1978: Dr. Lindner has served as secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Education and chaired the State Education Advisory Council.

Today's Weather

It will be warmer, with medium and high clouds, southeasterly moderate to fresh winds and dust at some places. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly moderate to fresh and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	2	15
Aqaba	7	22
Deserts	-0	15
Jordan Valley	10	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Canadian Film Week

* Drylanders, on Thursday at 8 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre.

Film

* Le Feu Sacré, a colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Friends of Archaeology meeting

* The "Friends" will hold their general meeting on Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the British Council. Mrs. Crystal Bennet will deliver a lecture entitled Religious Symbols in the Archaeology of Jordan.

ACOR field trip

* ACOR Director David McCreery leads a trip to the Early Bronze Age site of Bab Al Dhra' (30 kilometres from Karak) and to nearby Numeira. Meet at the registration Centre at 7 a.m. Friday. Bring your passport.

Jordan Times

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Time to duck

HISTORY has taught to us to duck when an American president says he has some helpful ideas to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. Therefore we are hiding under our desks after the remarks made in a press conference two days ago by United States President Ronald Reagan. He said that the United States "is most hopeful we can be of help" in reaching an agreement in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian "autonomy" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This kind of talk should scare the daylight out of most of the Arab World. The last time the United States tried to be helpful in the Middle East, it ended up giving us the Camp David agreements and setting in motion one of the most destructive periods of turmoil in the Middle East since the previous time that the Americans had tried to bring peace to the Holy Land. That previous time, you will remember, was when a certain Dr. Henry Kissinger tried to bring the diplomacy of television and large egos to this part of the world.

The strange combination of naivete and arrogance that colours American efforts in this part of the world has proved to be one of the more destructive forces unleashed upon mankind since the discovery of fire. One is touched that President Reagan wants to be helpful, but desperately worried that his helpfulness will provoke yet more havoc in the region. We suggest that Mr. Reagan should be more humble. Instead of aiming to be helpful, he should aspire, instead to being fair and truly impartial. If he can do that, he shall earn the respect of the entire world. Until then, we are hiding under our desks.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Protective umbrella

AL RA'I: The Israeli military planes have renewed their provocative sorties over Al Bekaa plain in Lebanon. At the same time, news reports spoke about the predictions of the U.S. ambassador to Israel of possible Israeli attacks before April 26. The chairman of the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee also spoke about efforts being exerted by the United States to prevent Israel from launching acts of aggression in the region.

It is clear that all these attempts and pressure is aimed at preventing the Security Council from imposing international punishment on Israel despite its refusal to abrogate the law annexing the Golan Heights and its defiance of the resolutions passed by the Security Council on this matter last month.

The big question is: how can Israel be deterred and prevented from launching a new aggression as long as the U.S. veto protects it against any punishment?

What Senator Percy said about his country's efforts to prevent a new Israeli aggression on the region needs to be put to effect. The United States must lift the umbrella of veto that protects Israel because the punishment stipulated by the United Nations Charter is more than enough to deter Israel if they were to be applied.

In light of the U.S. ambassador's predictions of an Israeli aggression, what Senator Percy said and the Israeli provocations over Al Bekaa, it is high time the U.S. administration gave the Security Council the chance to shoulder its responsibilities, protect peace, deter Israel and establish respect for the United Nations. The United States must lift protective veto umbrella off Israel's head.

Snowball of events

AL DUSTOUR: Israel and Egypt signed an agreement relating to the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25. Thus the first Camp David step ends without fixing a date for moving to the second step: autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

It is clear that Israel has not been able to link between the two steps. President Reagan last night declared that no final date had been fixed between Israel and Egypt on autonomy. He expressed his hope in the possibility of reaching a sort of agreement before Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

It seems that Israel is in no hurry to reach an agreement on this issue because it is acting freely in the West Bank and Gaza according to its own understanding. Israel is proceeding with establishing new settlements and confiscating lands, particularly in strategic areas. Israel is assured of applying autonomy unilaterally, whether Egypt approved or not.

What causes a great deal of anxiety is that the Israeli settlers in Sinai will be settled in the West Bank, Gaza and the Syrian Heights which were recently annexed by Israel. This means that Israel is intensifying Zionist settlements at the expense of Arab citizens.

Solving the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will give Israel the chance to be free to work on the other fronts in order to achieve its goals and political and military ambitions. This was clarified yesterday when Israel sent its planes over Al Bekaa. Israel is seeking to reactivate the Syrian missile issue in order to heat up the situation in preparation to military operations against Syria and southern Lebanon.

What is the Arab reaction? What will the Arab reaction be towards future possibilities? The answer to these questions will not be effective unless the Arabs bury their differences and begin their united action. The Arabs must do this before it is too late. We urge the Arab leaders to adopt united action and build Arab solidarity in order to be able to confront the snowball of events.

RED & BLACK

Comes to you live in colour

By Jawad Ahmad

Jordanians pay JD 0.50 only per month in return for the television service they enjoy. This amount is levied monthly with the electricity bills, and the amount is then transferred to the Treasury by the electricity company after deducting 10 per cent as a cost of collection.

There are people who want this JD 0.50 raised to JD 1.00. They claim that the cost at its current rate is very low indeed. A Jordanian who reads one daily newspaper pays JD 1.50 monthly on average at JD 0.05 per daily copy. It is not a happy comparison as far as television costs are concerned and they push for a raise.

The main motive behind asking for the raise in television fees is to balance out the budget of the television station. This statement must be qualified. What needs to be balanced is the cost of the electricity used by a

television transmission with the service fees specific to it. If this balance is achieved on the records of both television station and the budget, the television activity can boast self-sufficiency.

The issue that remains to be resolved is the one related to the accounting basis on which the demand for increasing the fees lies. To say that a household pays for enjoying television transmission less than it costs to read a newspaper is a misleading statement.

A coloured television set costs at least JD 350 without the antenna, remote control or other gadgets. This amount is expected to depreciate over a period of 7 years, thus costing JD 50 annually, or JD 4.17 per month, i.e. JD 0.14 daily, which is 3 times the cost of a newspaper.

Another thing is the cost of the electricity used by a

television set. Assuming it runs on average about 4 hours daily, it will cost about JD 0.10 at least.

Thus the cost of watching television on a daily basis costs about JD 0.25 compared with JD 0.05 to read a newspaper.

The other point is that television can not be compared in utility with a newspaper. Each has a different function and supplies a different set of information, data and amusement. While a newspaper reaches all parts of the country, television transmission does not: at least not yet.

On social justice considerations, a flat fee on television is not equitable. As a percentage of income, it costs the poor more than the rich. It is the poor whom we would like to see own a television, because he can learn from it what is going on around him in the world. A rich man does not nec-

essarily watch television so much because he has other alternatives.

Among these alternatives that are not accessible to the poor is of course video tapes. The expense of buying, maintaining and operating a video set is much higher than television. Therefore, it would be a better idea to increase governments' domestic revenues by imposing higher tariff and fees on video sets and tapes. Such an action is more beneficiary and more equitable.

Although we are proud of our television station and of the efforts it does, we should not condone raising the fees it collects until they have exhausted all efforts aiming at decreasing their costs. Raising television fees is just raising the cost of a necessary commodity. Watching TV is not a luxury anymore.

Assistance for Arab-American farmworkers

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) plans to open an office to assist Arab-American farmworkers.

The following is an ADC report on the need for such an office.

even their most basic problems.

They suffer from triple discrimination. They are sometimes victimised for being "Arabs." They also suffer from the inadequate salaries and the difficult work conditions they endure as farmworkers. Most disturbing however, is the fact that both government agencies and the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) are frequently insensitive to their needs.

According to Jack Matalka, ADC's organiser in the San Joaquin Valley, the UFW has adopted a posture of "benign neglect" toward the Arab-Americans. Like, the various government agencies with which the farmworkers must deal (Economic Development Department, the Fair Employment Practices Department, and the Agriculture Labour Relations Board - ALRB, for example), the UFW has also

failed to staff qualified Arabic-speaking personnel to assist Arab members. Matalka also noted that the ALRB has not Arabic-speaking staff and that it assigns its most inexperienced attorneys to cases involving Arab-Americans. This has resulted in Arab workers losing cases that could ordinarily be won if handled by more experienced attorneys.

Plans have been made to open an ADC office in the Valley to offer language assistance and counseling to the Arabic-speaking workers. The office will offer other related assistance as it develops.



Why Taiwan was denied jets

By Barry Schwid

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to deny Taiwan's request for advanced jet fighters may be of little diplomatic or military consequence, but it says quite a bit about the man in the White House.

He will compromise.

Peking has been on a peace offensive toward the Island it considers a temporarily estranged province. A shot hasn't been fired in anger across the strait in years.

In fact, Chinese leaders have returned to the admonition of the late, pragmatic premier, Chou En-Lai, that the mainlanders "can learn from Taiwan."

Predictably, the nationalist government in Taipei took exception to the decision to deny it some 150 Northrop F-5G Tigersharks.

Just as predictably, a foreign ministry spokesman in Peking lodged a strong protest against the president's approval of the con-

tinued sale of less sophisticated F-5E Tiger II jets to Taiwan.

But apparently bent on a non-violent reunification -- and lacking much in the way of a modern air force itself, China is not likely to launch a military offensive against Taiwan just because Reagan has held back Tigersharks.

And while Peking may draw some satisfaction from the rejection, Reagan's compromise decision to permit continued production in Taiwan of Tiger IIs under license from the Northrop prevents any gloating within the politburo.

After having Taiwan's request on his desk ever since he took office nearly a year ago -- it was lodged in 1978 -- Reagan struck the kind of compromise that has the practical effect of not tipping the military balance while disappointing some conservatives and others sympathetic towards the Island.

Ray Cline, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called the decision a sur-

render to "blackmail." Cline is convinced that Reagan was persuaded by the State Department, and against his own convictions, that granting Taiwan's request for F-5Gs could imperil relations with China.

He says the president chose to keep U.S. policy on an ambiguous course instead of treating Taiwan like any other friendly country with legitimate self-defence needs.

Indeed, Peking had implied it might downgrade the diplomatic relations established in 1979 if the sale was approved. It delayed sending a high-level military delegation here in an apparent move to underscore its objection and China scholar A. Doak Barnett said in November there was "a high probability" the U.S. ambassador in Peking would be kicked out if the sale was approved.

Reagan's campaign record suggested he would have granted Taiwan the new jets, which have a 15 per cent greater range than the F-5Es and a more powerful engine

that allows them to carry improved electronics and sidewinder missiles.

It was no wonder that two of the Senate's most conservative Republicans, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and S.I. Hayakawa of California, were dismayed by Reagan's decision. However, it was not the first surprising foreign policy move Reagan has made in his first year as president.

Despite his criticism of the SALT II treaty limiting nuclear weapons, he has authorised arms control talks with the Soviet Union. And while taking a tough line towards Moscow, he appears headed for the summit this year with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

His support for Israel did not stop him from approving an \$8.5 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia and approving of U.S. criticism of Israel at the United Nations for bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor and annexing the Golan Heights.

"Why don't they just hook us to a lie detector before we go home every night and ask 'have you leaked anything today?'" one press officer said.

Aside from the ban on press contacts with the NSC and CIA,

Goodwill to all mankind

By Tareq Masarweh

The Jabal Amman bomb which came to us from the North is not only foreign to our national ethics, traditions and customs, but also objectives, together with those of similar other things which took place, was to make the noble Jordanian Muslim a killer and the noble Jordanian Christian a victim. Both of them are not so, nor will they ever be.

Our friend Dr. Sa'id Tal used to say that such things can only come from Israel, and we said why from Israel, if there are some Arabs who can do it on behalf of Israel free of charge?

The motive behind this bomb explosion and other subversive actions was to force the government to repress certain religious groups of our people similar to the bloody and repressive measures taken against similar religious groups in Syria on the pretext that these groups constitute an opposition to the regime. However, the objective behind the bomb and the expected action by the government were out of question. We in this country do not repress any ideological trend regardless of what it is, unless it harms public order. Watching TV is not a luxury anymore.

At that time, Jordanian poet Mustafa Wahbi Tal (Arar) wrote a verse to the meaning of: "May God bless you Jordan. No one in you is a stranger. You are a country full of goodwill, whether church bell tolls or the Mu'azzin calls for prayers."

Reagan stops leaks

By Jeffrey Antevil

unprecedented in recent years and the restrictions on the access of Pentagon briefers to secret, the administration told State Department desk officers last spring to refer reporters to the press office rather than answer queries themselves.

A memorandum sent to Pentagon officials by deputy defense secretary Frank Carlucci last April warned against leaking classified material and added: "Even unclassified matters should be treated with circumspection when they relate to sensitive internal deliberations".

Chief Pentagon Spokesman Henry Catto said in a memo to his deputies that unauthorised disclosures not only threatened national security but "tend to make our work more difficult by stimulating inquiries about the subject matter policy."

In fact, the administration had already cut off reporters' access to the NSC and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), frequent sources of background briefings in the past and curbed the flow of information from the state and defense departments.

Administration officials refused to provide examples of security leaks on the record, and most of those they cited privately appeared to be politically embarrassing rather than harmful to national security.

A story published that the president had decided to sell Taiwan more jet fighters, but not the advanced versions it wanted, was only the latest such report. It beat the formal announcement by 24 hours.

Another story that prompted a Pentagon investigation with lie detector tests for high-ranking officials concerned plans to re-arm America which it said could cost as much as \$750 million more than the administration had predicted.

The president was also reported to be unhappy about a press story on his idea for an "enterprise zone" urban renewal programme, planned as a surprise proposal in his state of the union address later this month.

The new drive to stop leaks requires advance approval of all contacts between government officials and the press at which classified security matters might be discussed. Officials must submit written reports of such interviews.

Distribution of classified documents, already reduced sharply last spring, would be further restricted. Officials with access to such material would be subject to "all legal methods", presumably including lie detector tests, if leaks occurred.

The press leak is used not only by disgruntled underlings to subvert administration policies but by presidents and their top aides to disarm critics or to float ideas.

But as reporters reminded Mr. Reagan this week, the suppression of leaks was employed in its most extreme form by Richard Nixon, who was finally forced out of office with the worst public image of any U.S. president.

The White House "plumbers" operation that Mr. Nixon set up in an effort to plug leaks led directly to the Watergate scandal and his resignation under threat of impeachment in 1974.

-- Reuter

ECONOMY

German banks indecisive on Siberian pipeline loan

FRANKFURT, Jan. 20 (R) — West German banks have put off a final decision on whether to lend the Soviet Union 300 million marks (\$130 million) to help finance a pipeline that will bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, banking sources said today.

A meeting of the banks yesterday ended without agreement on the credit, they said. A spokesman for Deutsche Bank, which heads the bank consortium, declined to comment on the talks.

The sources said there would be no decision on the loan until all contracts for West German equipment to be used in the multi-billion dollar project had been finalized.

The consortium of about 25 banks has already agreed to provide more than 2.2 billion marks (\$900 million) to finance equipment to be bought from West German firms. Most of this money will be extended directly to the firms and be backed by the Bonn government.

There would be no such guarantee on the 300 million marks sought by the Soviet Union as a

down payment on the pipeline and some banks had hoped that Moscow would provide the money out of its own hard-currency reserves.

The sources said bankers were sharply divided over whether to provide the loan in view of the military takeover in Poland and the subsequent U.S. trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Because of this situation, the credit proposal was not formally put up for approval yesterday and further meetings among the banks would be needed before the question could be resolved, the sources said.

The credit would form part of a loan package to finance construction of the 4,500 kilometre pipeline. Much of the package already has been arranged.

A broad, general agreement has been reached on the equipment required for the project and several contracts have been drawn

up. But the sources said further questions had been raised because the American sanctions prohibit the General Electric Company of the U.S. from supplying important turbine parts for the project's compressor stations.

Other potential suppliers of the parts depend on licences from General Electric.

The United States has long been opposed to the pipeline project. Washington believes that the gas, due to start flowing in the mid-1980s, would make Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy.

The sources said that a planned visit of West German bankers to the Soviet Union had been postponed.

The meeting was to have taken place in early February under the auspices of the German-Soviet banking commission established a year ago.

Tangerines for cars!

HAMAMATSU, Japan, Jan. 20 (R) — Japanese scientists managed today to run a 500-cc car and two motorcycles on oil extracted from tangerine peels.

"There was no difference in the running performance between tangerine oil and normal gasoline," said a spokesman for the group at Matsushita.

But there was a problem.

It took 11,000 tangerines to produce one litre of oil. The spokesman said peel would not be a viable source of energy in the near future.

Sanaa approves

\$700m budget

SANA, Jan. 20 (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has approved the state's budget for this year which shows a 3.2 billion Yemeni riyal (\$700 million) deficit, officials said today.

Spending was estimated at 8.47 billion riyals (\$1.9 billion) and revenue at 5.28 billion riyals (\$1.2 billion).

Rimittances from an estimated two million North Yemeni workers abroad are an important contribution to the income of this poor south Arabian state of 6.5 million people.

But Saudi Arabia has traditionally given the country budgetary support, including 1.3 billion riyals (\$390 million), informed sources said.

The present budget is on a calendar year and direct comparisons are not available. But in fiscal 1981 ended June 30 last year revenue was estimated at 4.4 billion riyals (\$980 million) and expenditure at 6.8 billion riyals (\$1.5 billion).

Caribbean states fear political conditions may be attached to U.S. development aid

By Hubert Williams

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Caribbean countries, their economies in deep trouble, are looking to the United States for development aid, but fear that political conditions may be attached.

Their economies are structurally weak and depend on primary commodities such as sugar which have fluctuated and generally fallen on world markets. Over the last 12 months, recession in the United States has deepened their problems.

At a conference held at U.S. investigation in Nassau last July, Secretary of State Alexander Haig agreed with the foreign ministers of Canada, Mexico and Venezuela that a joint approach should be made to the development of the Caribbean, but did not make any specific economic proposals.

During the conference, however, he made remarks which, conference sources said, implied the banning of aid to left-wing countries in the region, such as Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. The Caribbean has been severely hit by higher oil prices over the past eight years. Although Trinidad and Tobago is a net exporter, other Commonwealth countries faced an oil bill in 1980 of over one billion dollars, according to the Caribbean Development Bank.

To pay bills of this size, many countries in the region have had to spend about half their earnings from agricultural and raw material exports and tourism.

Attempts to become self-sufficient in energy have not been encouraging so far. Jamaica has stepped up its search for oil but Prime Minister Edward Seaga estimated his country's chances of

finding a commercially viable deposit at only two per cent.

Optimism is higher in Guyana, which borders OPEC-member Venezuela in northern South America, but in the region as a whole indications are that any oil may be locked away in deposits too small to warrant commercial extraction.

In the face of their economic problems, the Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean have resolved to integrate with some success.

Twelve countries are grouped in a Caribbean Common Market (Caricom), comprising Belize on the Central American mainland, Guyana on the South American mainland, and an archipelago of English-speaking islands from Jamaica in the west to Trinidad and Tobago in the east.

Caricom was founded by Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana in 1973 after a five-year experimental free trade association. Eight smaller nations — Belize, St. Lucia, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Nevis and St. Kitts and Montserrat — joined the following year.

Trade between member nations increased from \$235 million in 1973 to \$653 million in 1978, and cooperation has also increased in other fields.

A \$100 million food corporation has been set up, and airline and shipping services have been reorganized.

The community's secretary-general, Dr. Kurleigh King of Barbados, believes integration should go further and that the community should eventually include non-English-speaking countries in the region.

Dr. King told delegates at the 20th Caricom council of ministers meeting in Georgetown, Guyana, this week that a decision on Haiti's application for membership would be taken shortly.

Now Caribbean countries are anxious to discover precisely what economic aid the United States will offer them, and whether political conditions will be attached.

At the Nassau conference, the final communiqué said dynamic and balanced development would contribute to the welfare of the region, but did not say what measures would be involved.

Mr. Haig said the United States was not proposing a massive aid project like the Marshall Plan.

which helped rebuild Europe after the Second World War.

Rather than giving direct government aid, it wanted to encourage increased private investment and other free-market policies for the region. This, he said, was the best way of countering social unrest and communist subversion.

The remarks of Mr. Haig and subsequent contact with U.S. officials have led Caribbean ministers to fear that Washington may require guarantees in favour of private investors as a precondition for aid, and bar aid to left-wing countries.

While most Caribbean states depend heavily on private capital and foreign investment, they fear the widespread exploitation of manpower and material resources with little alleviation of social problems.

-- Reuter

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Government bonds extended the recent rally, but closed below the day's highs, while equities were little changed in quiet trading, dealers said.

Government bonds saw gains of up to 3/4 point paired to 1/4 or 1/2 point. Dealers said the early firmer trend was encouraged by a further cut in the Bank of England's money market intervention rates today, but the dull New York bond opening sparked light profit taking.

Tate and Lyle featured with a 4p gain to 216p after opening at 208p. The recovery followed annual results showing increased pretax profits. Annual results from Trusthouse Forte left the share down 4p at 118p.

Banks closed with the leading clearers above the lows. Bank of Scotland and Natwest were each unchanged at 472p and 400p respectively, although Midland remained 4p lower at 340p.

Leading industrials were narrowly mixed, and many were unchanged, as in ICI, Glaxo and Guest Keen.

Goldshares were led easier by Amgold, down 5 1/2 dollars and 63 1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8837/47	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1950/53	Canadian dollars
	2.3025/35	West German marks
	2.5220/50	Dutch guilders
	1.8570/90	Swiss francs
	39.27/30	Belgian francs
	5.8530/60	French francs
	1234.25/1235.25	Italian lire
	225.00/15	Japanese yen
	5.6270/90	Swedish crowns
	5.8640/60	Norwegian crowns
	7.5350/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	370.50/371.50	U.S. dollars

Afghan refugees get WFP aid

ROME, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — The U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) will supply 16,000 tons of wheat in emergency aid to 1.7 million Afghan refugees living in camps in Pakistan following the Soviet intervention in their homeland.

The Rome-based organization said the new aid is worth \$4 million and brings total WFP aid to the Afghan refugees to \$114.6 million.

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran
4:45 Cartoons
5:10 Children's Programme
7:00 Programme Preview
7:10 Local Competition Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Local Series Documentary Arabic Play
11:00 News Summary

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Are You Being Served
9:10 Quincy
10:30 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Children of Divorce"

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

10:00 Children's programme Religious programme
11:30 Forest Ranger
12:45 Barriers
14:15 Soccer
15:45 Play Guitar
16:35 CHIPS
17:30 Science and Life
18:30 Western Theatre Feature Film
19:30 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic Arabic Series
21:30 Local Variety Programme
22:00 Arabic series News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Mary Tyler Moore Show
9:10 I remember Nelson
10:00 News in English
10:15 Flamenco Road

RADIO JORDAN 885 KHz AM & 983 MHz FM

FOR THURSDAY
7:00 Sign on Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
News Summary
10:00 Pop Session
Sign-off
11:00 News Headlines
11:30 News
12:00 Radio Newsdesk
12:15 Top

21:55 Beirut
01:00 Baghdad
02:45 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:15 Budapest
3:30 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:30 Damascus
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Rome
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:25 Madrid, Casablanca
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London
12:15 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut
19:00 Kuwait
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:45 Baghdad

19:55 Abu Dhabi
20:30 Dubai, Karachi
23:30 Baghdad

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Anman:
Anwar Musa Al Haj 71020
Abdul Qader Al Lala 56046
Ibid:
Zaid Jaradat 2001
Zarqa:
Ghassan Al Faqih 86432
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Arabiya Al Kubra 23141
Hijazi 22508
Al'Aidid 72861
Ibid:
Hisham 5678
Zarqa:
Al Adham (—)

TAXIS:

Venice 44584
Al Najah 23039
Sports City 63273
Khaldoun 62315

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayas Arts Centre 61195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports

a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists (from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qala (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

</div

SPORTS

Lauda returns to Formula One

'82 season charged at the grid

KYALAMI, South Africa, Jan. 20 (R) — The 1982 Formula One Grand Prix season is charged with drama even before the flag falls on the opening World Championship race at Kyalami on Saturday.

Back in the centre of attention is twice world champion Niki Lauda, still bearing the scars from the blinding crash in which he nearly died in 1976.

The Austrian won the title in 1975, relinquished it by a mere point to Briton James Hunt in the season of his crash, then regained the crown in 1977 before quitting the sport in the middle of a practice session two years later.

But now Lauda is back in a reported three million dollar deal with

McLaren. Similar offers, however, failed to entice Hunt and another former champion, Scot Jackie Stewart, to return to the Grand Prix.

Lauda said recently: "My motive for coming back is ambition. I can't resist the challenge of Formula One and I want to prove it is possible to come back."

The turbo-charged Renault, Ferrari and Brabham teams look the most serious threats to Lauda's hopes of a third triumph.

Brabham's reigning world champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil, threw down the gauntlet when he lapped the Kyalami circuit in an unofficial time of one minute 6.27 seconds, eight seconds quicker

than the lap record.

That was only the beginning. Frenchman Alain Prost bettered Piquet's time once... twice... and then a third time, finally clocking an astonishing 1:05.74 during the unofficial sessions.

But the chase for speed spelled disaster for arrow driver Marc Surer, who seems fated not to take part in a Kyalami Grand Prix.

The 30-year-old Swiss broke his right leg when his car went out of control and ploughed into the fencing at the weekend. Two years ago he broke his left leg in a similar accident during practice at Kyalami.

"I like the race track, but it obviously doesn't like me," Surer said in hospital.

The Kyalami Grand Prix, back in the limelight after squabbles among the sport's controlling bodies left last year's race unrecognised and boycotted by several leading teams, should be made to measure for the turbocharged cars.

They should be at an advantage in the thin air of this high-altitude track as Lauda, around three seconds slower, has already discovered.

Piquet, second last year behind Argentine Carlos Reutemann, the man he piped for the world title, is likely to start favourite.

But on the evidence so far, the 29-year-old Brazilian will have to watch over his shoulder for the flying Prost.

ETA will not disrupt World Cup

BILBAO, Spain, June 20 (A.P.) — The local daily newspaper *Deia*, today quoted moderate Basque separatists as saying they will not use the World Cup soccer tournament in Spain this summer to carry out terrorist attacks.

Deia quoted the political-military wing of ETA, the sepa-

Fair chance of Borg playing at Wimbledon unseeded

WIMBLEDON, England, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — The All-England Tennis Club, which runs the Wimbledon Championships, today faced the prospect of Bjorn Borg playing through the qualifying tournament and going into the draw unseeded.

"We have not discussed the possibility of this happening, so Borg's decision to play the qualifying tournament has caught us by surprise," said Christ Gorringe, the club's secretary.

Borg, Wimbledon winner five years in a row from 1976-1980, has refused to play 10 Grand Prix tournaments. That would make him automatically qualified for Wimbledon. He said that if necessary he would play through the qualifying competitions at Wimbledon and the French and U.S. Opens.

That leaves Wimbledon and the Roehampton Club, where the qualifying tournament takes place, with big problems.

Roehampton is a quiet little club, with no facilities for coping with big crowds; if Borg played, thousands could be expected to converge on the place.

The All-England Club will have to consider what to do about the

seedings and the draw.

Normally the seedings are announced one week before the start of Wimbledon and the draw is made next day. The qualifying tournament goes on all that week at Roehampton, so vacant places are left in the draw for qualifiers, who are not known until two days before the big tournament starts.

Borg therefore could not be included in either the seedings or the draw—unless both are postponed until the last 48 hours before Wimbledon starts.

If he was not seeded, he could land in an absurd situation and be drawn in the first round against John McEnroe, who took the title from him last year.

The qualifying tournament normally features players who are ranked 150 in the world and more. Borg, who was No. 1 for years, has dropped to fifth place because of his few Grand Prix appearances.

David Gray, secretary of the International Professional Tennis Council which makes the rules for the Grand Prix, said no exceptions could be made for Borg or anyone else.

"The Grand Prix rules are there to be observed by all players," Gray said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I know that opponents' preempts are supposed to cause problems, but in my case, those problems seem to be especially acute. In particular, I don't know how to react when partner makes a takeout double. I always seem either to underbid or overbid, and it's costing me a lot of points. How about some help?—J. O'Reilly, Boston, Mass.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—There really is no reason why this should be so. Partner's double of a preemptive bid is for takeout, and basically the same system of responses apply as over a one-bid, except that they have to be modified slightly because of the level at which you are forced to act.

Let us examine the problem logically. Since partner's takeout double of a preemptive bid will force you to bid at the three- or four-level, obviously it has to be stronger than would be a takeout double at the one-level. As a rule, the doubler should be about a king stronger than he need be for a double at the one-level. In other words, it should show the equivalent of about 16 points.

Therefore, we can presume that the preemptor and the doubler between them have about 22-26 points. That leaves only about 14-18 points combined in your hand and the other opponent. Thus, partner can reasonably expect something like 6-8 points in your hand.

With this in mind, responding to his double becomes

relatively simple. If you have 6-8 points, you have only what partner expects you to hold. Therefore, you should do no more than simply bid your longest suit at the cheapest level. If you have any more than that, you can reasonably expect to make game and you should bid it in your longest suit.

With some strength, a balanced hand and no clear-cut action, it might be right to convert partner's double to a penalty double. You do not need a trump stack for this action, and partner should realize that you may not have great length in the opponent's trump suit—after all, the opening bidder has shown a seven-card suit and there is no reason to suppose that his partner is very short in the suit.

With positive values and a sure stopper in the opponents' suit, you might want to play three no trump, especially if your long suit is a minor. But be wary of a holding such as Q-K-x; all too often one of the high honors will turn up in opener's partner's hand, and if you try three no trump, the opponents will reel off the first seven tricks. With that type of holding, it might be wiser to leave in the double and elect to defend.

Sometimes you just cannot get to your best contract after an opposing preempt—that is its purpose, and at times the opponents will succeed with their barrage. Be happy if you can obtain the best result possible, rather than the best possible result!

S. African hockey team cancels Hong Kong tour

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (R) — A South African hockey team has called off a tour of Hong Kong set for March following the rumpus over the recent visit by a South African schoolboys rugby team, the Hong Kong Hockey Association said today.

The team, the Flamingos, decided to call off the tour "so as not to embarrass anyone concerned," association vice president Krishan Lall said.

He said he learned of the decision during the World Cup in Bombay last week. The Flamingos were scheduled to play two matches against Hong Kong teams.

Hong Kong rugby football officials cancelled a tour by South Africa's Diocesan College team last month following threats of a Nigerian trade embargo against the colony. Shortly afterwards, an invitation to a South African cricket club team to play two matches here next month was withdrawn.

DUE TO CONTRACT COMPLETION THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE FOR SALE:

2 No. 15-tonne crawler cranes
3 No CAT 225 excavators
1 CAT 215 excavator
2 No CAT 920 loaders
1 No VCB 5C III
1 Stetter batching plant
1 No Alpha A 501 tower crane
1 No 20 HP concrete mixer
1 No Winget 14-R concrete mixer
1 No Tecalemit lubrication unit
2 No 150 CFM compressors
2 Mercedes tankers
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1 Mercedes titter
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P.O. Box 571, AQABA
Tel. Aqaba 5116

Under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and Youth

The Jordanian Musicians' Association

in cooperation with

the Department of Culture and Arts presents

The first MUSICAL FESTIVAL

which will open at 6 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 22, 1982 at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture.

Taking part in the festival are the following groups:

1. The Survivors
2. The Chamber Music Ensemble
3. The Buds
4. The Roots
5. The Association's Classical Muwashahat Choir
6. The Knights

OPEN INVITATION

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 20 (R) — Erika Hess of Switzerland continued her domination of slalom skiing

also earned her a surprising triumph in a combination event taking in Monday's downhill here, in which she finished 23rd.

The extra points pushed her past West German all-rounder Irene Epple, a strong downhillier but moderate slalomist who was 14th today, back into the lead of the overall cup standings.

The 19-year-old Swiss, who has won 10 of her last 11 slalom races, was quickest in both runs, which had 55 and 52 gates, and clocked a total time of one minute 30.66 seconds.

This was half a second faster than Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, whose 1:31.16 was in turn a full second clear of the 1:32.15 by third-placed Fabienne Serrat of France.

The Swiss girl's victory today

also earned her a surprising triumph in a combination event taking in Monday's downhill here, in which she finished 23rd.

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FEATURES

Bangladesh: losing the birth control battle?

By Lloyd Timberlake

DACCA — Bangladesh has achieved a major breakthrough in its struggle to control its huge and rapidly-growing population, according to government figures which will soon be released.

But the Ministry of Health and Population Control statistics raise many questions as they answer, the main one being whether this country of 90 million people in an area smaller than Nicaragua (pop. 5 million) has any real hope of avoiding a doubling of population over the next 25 years.

They are also focussing government planners' attention on the issue of how a desperately poor nation can capitalise on this pain: by concentrating on voluntary sterilisations or on offering a wide array of family planning services.

A survey paid for by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has found that 18.6 per cent of eligible couples were using some contraceptive method, even if only abstinence or rhythm techniques.

His was well above the 14 per cent usage figure officially quoted in the survey was being taken, and went up from the percent of 1979 and the 7.7 percent of 1975. Charles Gurney, the USAID population and health chief here, says the new figures as an indication that "Bangladesh has turned the corner demographically", though he admits the findings are tentative and tenuous".

He also feels this and other surveys here prove a point which has been bothering development experts for some time now: in rural Bangladesh, where 90 per cent of

the people live, "it is the very poorest who are having fewer children, and this is not because of malnutrition."

Mr. Gurney holds that this is a "medium term" trend and does not necessarily contradict the deeply held belief of most population workers that family planning can only follow rising living standards and economic development, along with land reform and improvements in health care, literacy, and nutrition.

But several researchers have found that in Muslim Bangladesh, where the average desired number of children is 4.1 and the average family size six, higher rural incomes mean couples can and do afford bigger families.

Is Bangladesh now bribing its poor to have fewer children?

Last May the "compensation" paid a man having a vasectomy for lost wages, food and travel almost doubled to the equivalent of \$5.10 in a nation where the average per capita gross domestic product is \$100.

Kumar Biswas, a 30-year-old father of three, is typical of the men arriving for vasectomies at the Family Planning Association (FPA) clinic in the southern industrial town of Khulna. A slum dweller who moved to Khulna to escape rural unemployment, he makes only \$8 per month working in a shop; and he spent nothing on food, travel or accommodation to have the operation. Yet he insisted the money had nothing to do with his decision.

At the FPA clinic in Jessor, another industrial town a little to the north of Khulna with a big "floating" slum population, the ratio of vasectomies to female sterilisations was 1:9 at the beginning of last year.

By November the ratio had practically reversed, an amazing development in a nation where so many folk tales involve castration, which many men believe is the same as vasectomy, according to Dr. Atiqur Rahman Khan, head of the Population Planning Section in the government Planning Commission.

Government figures show vasectomies on the rise nationwide following the increase in compensation payments, while use of the female sterilising operation, the tubectomy, has been rising steadily over a longer period — from 0.3 per cent of married women in 1975 to 4 per cent in the recent survey.

This highlights a touchy subject here. Some articles in the liberal Western press have accused Bangladesh of trying to sterilise its way out of its population crisis, rather than attacking poverty and illiteracy and making available a broad array of contraception methods such as pills, condoms, intra-uterine devices and diaphragms.

Dr. Khan and other planners see voluntary sterilisations as the logical answer for a poor country with a poor health service. As he noted: "With sterilisation there is no drop-out rate". (In other forms of contraception here the drop-out rate is over 30 per cent).

Yet Dr. Khan admits that compensation payments may now be the motive for most vasectomies, while women have tubectomies to avoid more children. (Women get \$5.70 compensation and a new sari, but must spend a day in the clinic and rest seven days, so end up with very little cash.)

One problem with other contraception methods was spotlighted in the USAID survey in what one family planning worker termed the "Mystery of the Missing Condoms". Only 1.6 per cent of couples list the condom as their chosen contraception method, but the amount of condoms being sold and distributed free by the government would indicate usage by over four per cent.

A lot of sheaths must be being wasted, and many volunteer family planning officials say those reportedly being distributed by the government are simply thrown away by government workers who would rather not make arduous journeys to rural villages.

Several villages checked at random recently said they had heard over the radio a lot about the national need for family planning but rarely saw government family planning workers, or saw them only in the dry season. A four-month disruption in the supply of pills or condoms can wreck the best family-planning intentions.

Mohammed Abdul Hossein, a 25-year-old in the southern village of Kritypur, buys his wife the Pill at 50 cents per month at the nearby marketplace instead of relying on free government supply. Asked if he had ever seen a government family planning worker, he said one walked through the village once but did not stop.

Bangladesh has sanctioned the use of the controversial injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera, approved by the World Health Organisation but claimed by some Western groups to be a possible cause of cancer. One injection lasts for three months.

But even those who favour the drug's use say it can disrupt menstrual cycles — a serious event in the lives of village women with no access to modern medical advice. It thus requires the sort of careful counselling and follow-up that a nation like Bangladesh, which spends less than five cents per person per year on health and family planning, cannot provide.

A senior U.S. doctor in the Bangladesh health system said that the government was letting Depo-Provera "escape" onto the private market, which he did not see as altogether a bad thing: "The private sector can guarantee its efficient distribution, which the government cannot, and this takes the onus of using the drug off the back of the government."

To encourage sterilisations — and perhaps to counter the charges of a sterilise-and-forget policy — government and volunteer agencies are establishing clubs for sterilised women, to teach reading and writing, provide interest-free loans and organise revenue-earning schemes. Family planning is being made more and more the responsibility of the village councils which the national government is trying to establish in the country's 68,000 villages.

Though this document offers few hard plans as to how this will be achieved, it contains some radical suggestions, such as giving sterilised couples, or those who have practised contraception for five years, preferential treatment in government facilities such as housing, health care and education.

In other words, Bangladesh, which has perhaps the world's worst population crisis and as long as 1975 named it the nation's number one problem, is beginning to consider the sort of effective but controversial measures which is making population control work in China.

Despite this, the draft Second Five Year Plan (1981-85) sets a target of a population of only 115 million by the year 2000 (which would require a contraception usage of 37.5 per cent by 1985).

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— Earthscan

REQUIRED

International contracting company requires the following experienced personnel for a new civil engineering project site based north of Amman.

SENIOR SURVEYOR MATERIALS TECHNICIAN

Please send detailed C.V. to the project manager,
P.O. Box 61
Tila' Al Ali, Amman

BRITISH COUNCIL

(Rainbow St. off First Circle, Jabal Amman)

ENGLISH COURSES

Courses at all levels will commence on 30th and 31st January. The fee for a 16 week, 68-hour course will be JD 45. Testing will take place on the 23rd-28th January between 9-11 a.m. and 3-5 p.m. Registration and payment of fees will be on the same dates, and between 9 a.m. - 12 noon and 3:30 - 6 p.m.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

With reference to the announcement for pre-qualification tendering of the project which was issued on 5-6-7-8 Dec., 1981, in local newspapers:

The Urban Development Department announces the availability of tender documents for construction of new sites at Quwesmeh, Marka and Russeifa.

Documents can be purchased at the address below for the sum of JD 200.

Tenders are to be submitted not later than 16th March 1982, and prequalification documents not later than 12 noon 20th February, 1982 from any contractor not previously qualified for this project.

Urban Development Department
P.O. Box 927198
Amman, Jordan

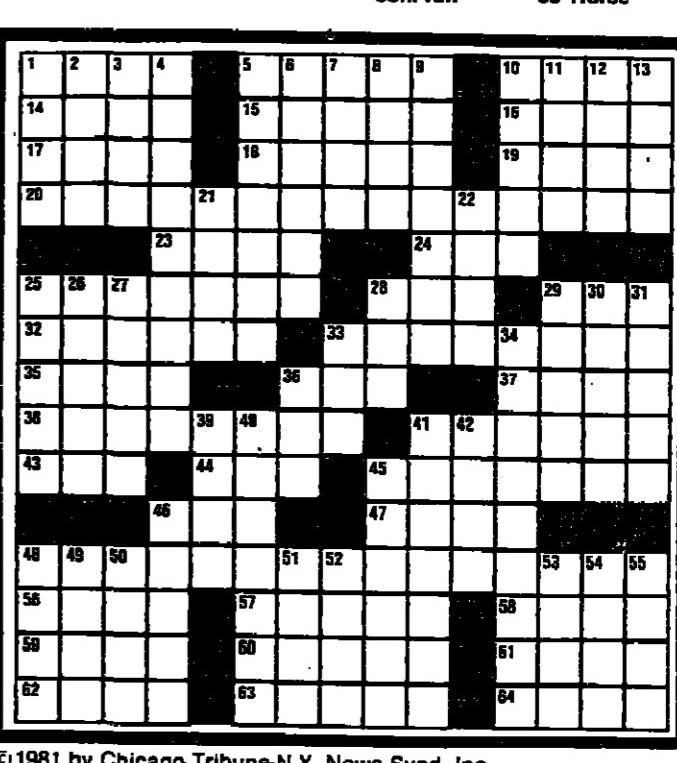
FOR RENT

A large flat with telephone and central heating, at Jabal Amman, between fourth, fifth circles (near Amman Hotel). Three bedrooms, large salon, sitting & dining, maid's room, two bathrooms, two open and one closed verandas.

Telephone: 77112 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.
44028 after 2 p.m.

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	25	Left a	45	Sault —	21	Liturgy		
1	Shake —	false clue	26	Marie	22	Hold at bay		
5	Fight	Before:	47	White House	23	Madrid		
10	Mother of	pref.	28	name	24	museum		
14	Rhode	"Norma —"	48	See 20A	25	Places for lions		
15	Island	32 Rajah's	56	in one's	26	Poker stakes		
16	rebel	consorts	57	bonnet	27	Duffer's goal		
17	Mt. Ida	33 Bargain	58	Kookuk is here	28	Send		
18	muse	place of	59	Drumbeat	29	Like an old woman		
19	Son of Zeus	yore	35	Skunk's	30	Religious people		
20	Rose's man	36	37 Neglect	38	cousin	31	Diminutive suffixes	
21	Charges	37	Backstage	61	Chastity's mother	32	— relief	
22	Board game	38	workers	62	Rah, for one	33	— la	
23	piece	41	42 Doddering	63	Wants	34	Location	
24	Quote,	42 CIA fore-runner	43 Doodie...	64	Angry	35	Author of the quote	
25	with 4A	44	44 — Yankee-Doodie..."	65	Eidos with gas	36	Farmers, at times	
26	Flood or ebb	45	45 Charges	66	Elid's Bede	37	Gaelic	
27	"I saw	46	with gas	67	Projection	38	Reduced	
28	Eiba"	47	Yesterdays Puzzlesolved	68	Poetic Ireland	39	Nut's place	
29		48		69	Above average status	40	Contrary girl	
30		49		70	Exulted Impulsive	41	Shawm's descendant	
31		50		71	8 — boy!	42	Swiss archer	
32		51		72	9 Pinups	43	Satisfy	
33		52		73	10 Shaping machine	44	Silent	
34		53		74	11 Pa. port Cold cuts	45	Some of Santa's greeting	
35		54		75	12	13 Jacob's son var.	46	Jug
36		55		76	14 Horse	47	Horse	



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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a good day to take a look at your activities as well as your surroundings and put everything in its right place so that you can maintain the greatest amount of efficiency.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact one who has power over your affairs and gain more backing for your projects. Become more efficient in career matters.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study every angle of a new project you have in mind before putting it in operation. Show friendship to others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have discussions with business allies and come up with new ideas for future expansion. Think along optimistic lines.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Know what is expected of you by associates and be more willing to do what they desire. Be logical.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make better monetary plans so that you can enjoy some of the finer things in life. Show others your appreciation of them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have an opportunity to go after personal interests and get the right results. Strive for harmony in the home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Think along more creative and cultural lines than you have in the past. Remove yourself from potential trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact allies and analyze just where you are headed in the future. You will benefit by attending the social.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Forget outside matters for the time being and take care of financial affairs. Stop wasting valuable time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are now able to gain an aim that has been difficult to gain in the past. Make this a most productive day.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) This is a fine day to engage in civic duties that appeal to you with good results following. Strive for greater success.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Gain the support of more experienced friends in order to reach the aims that mean a good deal to you. Avoid crowds now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who understands the needs of the public in general and should have the education directed along such lines. Teach to be more concerned with money. Teach ethical and religious values early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Tehran charges Washington violated Algiers agreements

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — On the anniversary of the American hostages' release one year ago, Iran's revolutionary regime today accused Washington of violating the Algiers agreement that ended the 14-month-long crisis.

Bahzad Nabavi, an Iranian negotiator in the hostage crisis, said the American government was supposed to have confiscated the U.S. property of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi under terms of the agreement, the Iranian news agency reported in a dispatch received here.

The official U.S. version of the agreement does not mention "confiscation" of Pahlavi assets, however. It says only that the properties would be identified and "frozen," so that they could not be transferred or sold, pending decisions by U.S. courts on whether they rightfully belong to the new Iranian government.

Except for that report, Iran's state-run media ignored the first anniversary of the release of the final 52 hostages, held 444 days by Islamic militants who seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran to protest the admission of the deposed Shah to the United States for medical treatment.

Abolfazl Noori, one of the embassy militants, said when reached by telephone from the Associated Press office in Beirut: "I don't know that today is the anniversary. I have been so preoccupied with my work that I forgot about it."

Mr. Noori said he was now working for Iran's "construction crusade," a corps of volunteers who work on urban welfare and rural development projects. He said other students who participated in the takeover were scattered and he was out of touch with them.

The militants now hold jobs in the foreign ministry, the revolutionary police and the revolutionary guards.

Asked whether he was still satisfied with the outcome of the hostage-taking, Mr. Noori said: "There is no doubt about that. I am very satisfied." But he declined to discuss it further.

A report in London's Sunday Times said Iran's revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would meet with the militants this week, but Mr. Noori and other Iranian sources reached by telephone said they had no knowledge of such a meeting.

Mr. Nabavi noted that the United States "was due to submit to Iran within a short period a list of the ex-Shah's properties in that country," Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said.

Moreover, he claimed, the U.S. government should have "confiscated the properties of the former Shah and his relatives in the United States while it has not done so."

The Hague tribunal is settling outstanding financial claims in connection with the U.S.-Iranian crisis, 3,200 of which were filed by individuals and companies, most of them American, by yesterday's deadline.

parties was left to the U.S. courts, where the cases are still pending.

U.S. officials and spokesmen for the Pahlavi family said the value of the family's assets in the United States was only a small fraction of the amount claimed by Iran.

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Under the agreement, the United States lifted an economic embargo and released \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets. Iran initially had demanded an additional \$10 billion to cover what it said was Pahlavi wealth in the United States. But that condition was dropped in final negotiations, and the disposition of the Pahlavi pro-

perty did not mention "confiscation" of Pahlavi assets, however. It says only that the properties would be identified and "frozen," so that they could not be transferred or sold, pending decisions by U.S. courts on whether they rightfully belong to the new Iranian government.

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11 killed, 25,000 arrested in all-India strike

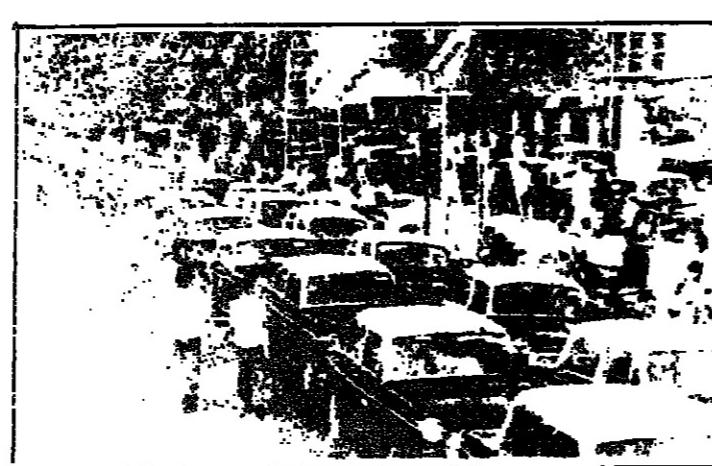
NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (Agencies)

At least 11 people were killed, 300 injured, some seriously, and about 25,000 arrested yesterday in a national 24-hour anti-government strike, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government called the strike a flop. Home Minister Zail Singh told reporters he was very happy that most workers had realised its political nature and did not join it.

But trade union organisers said it was a big success, particularly in the eastern state of West Bengal and southern Kerala where the stoppage was almost total.

PTI said most of those arrested were released when the strike ended early today.



All taxis in the western Indian city of Bombay were off the road in support of the all-India strike Tuesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

The strike, called in protest against the government's anti-strike and preventive detention laws, was the toughest challenge Mrs. Gandhi has faced since she returned to power two years ago.

It was marked by violent clashes between police and demonstrators and rival political groups in the eastern state of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Maharashtra in the west and southern Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Police shot dead two people near the holy city of Varanasi, the main opposition parties have been trying to forge a com-

mon platform against the government and analysts saw the strike as part of a growing campaign.

Mr. Singh warned on the eve of the strike that "anti-social elements" would be severely dealt with if they tried to interfere with workers reporting for duty and several thousand people were detained before the action began.

He said the real purpose of the strike was to weaken and malign the government.

Describing the strike as a "flop," the pro-government National Herald — the only newspaper to be published today in New Delhi — said two-thirds of India's 20 million urban and organised workers defied "the disruptive call to down their tools."

Police seize record ETA arms

The sources said the weapons were seized last night in Asua-Luchana, six kilometres from Bilbao, and were being taken to Madrid under heavy civil guard escort.

An unidentified person was detained in the house.

ETA-PM, in a telephone call to a Basque radio station yesterday, said the seizure of Dr. Iglesias did not represent a break in the truce but was part of its continuing need to raise funds.

The Basque newspaper Deia, quoting sources close to the guerrillas, said today that a minority within ETA-PM wanted to resume the armed struggle.

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